

### READY FOR A REST.

#### Long Recess in the Ohio Forgery Investigation.

### A BIG LOT OF EVIDENCE.

#### Over Which Some Thinking Will be Done for Awhile.

### WOOD ONCE MORE ON THE STAND.

### AGAIN EX-GOVERNOR FORAKER CHOOSES NOT TO QUESTION HIM.

### NO MORE HEARINGS FOR TWO WEEKS.

FORGER WOOD WAS AGAIN ON THE witness stand yesterday. He reiterates some of his former statements, but for the most part his testimony was new. Other distinguished witnesses were examined. Governor Foraker's brother is to be subpoenaed. An adjournment has been made till Monday week.

**SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.**  
WASHINGTON, January 20.—This was the last day of the hearing in the Ohio ballot-box forgery case for nearly two weeks. At the conclusion of today's hearing it was announced that as Chairman Mason had been summoned away and General Grosvenor has legal business in Ohio, the committee would adjourn all Monday week.

An adjournment at this time is a most significant thing. Especially so, when it is remembered that the very day upon which the committee will recess is the one which has been set for Governor Campbell to testify.

**WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.**  
It is more than probable that General Grosvenor's "business" trip to Ohio may take him in the neighborhood of Columbus. While at the capital of Ohio, it is also quite possible that Mr. Grosvenor may call quietly on Governor Campbell. In such a case what might be discovered could even add to the spice of this already pungent affair.

The testimony adduced to-day was of the usual sensational nature, and did not tend to extricate Ohio's late Governor from the mess into which he got himself by trying to discredit not only his political enemies, but also the prominent men in his own party.

### NOTHING TO ASK OF WOOD.

It was noticed that although Ex-Governor Foraker had questions for several of the witnesses when Wood, the forger, was recalled, he could or would ask him nothing. He has evidently so far had no desire to get any more information from this gentleman than the evidence given by him was bringing out.

Among the witnesses examined to-day were the two draughtsmen who really committed the forgery at Wood's instigation. The press account of the day's proceedings before the Congressional Committee follows.

### WOOD'S BACKERS.

### HOW HARD CINCINNATI'S MAYOR WAS TO CONVICT.

That the forger was an honest and capable man—the indorsements that Wood had secured—A Long List of Them.

Mayor Mosby, of Cincinnati, was the first witness. He testified that he knew Wood. First met him about August 6, when Wood came with a letter of introduction from E. C. Hall, manager of the Hall Safe Company, commending him as a practical mechanic. Wood also had another letter, that he was making a good smoke inspector; that he was an honest, reputable citizen, and a staunch Republican. This letter was from John C. Olin. Still another letter of recommendation, to the same effect, was from George Weber, an iron merchant of high character and formerly Sheriff.

Congressman John G. Caldwell, of Ohio, also indorsed Wood as a soldier and a good Republican. So did W. H. Jones, of the Jones Electrical Company. Wood filed the papers and asked if witness had received a letter of recommendation from Governor Foraker, and being answered in the negative, said the witness would be forthcoming. August 8 witness got a letter from C. L. Curtis, the Governor's Secretary, asking to have the place of Smoke Inspector held open.

**REPUBLICANS MENTIONED.**  
Witness told how he had met Governor Foraker on the train at Xenia, when he told witness about the ballot box. Witness thought he (Foraker) mentioned not only Campbell, but also Wood, as being in the same deal. Witness afterwards wrote the Governor to know if he had forgotten something, and he got a reply September 11, by telegram, advising that he had not forgotten; that the party would bring the papers that day. Another reply, received later that day, said that everything was all right, and next day Wood presented his letter of recommendation from Governor Foraker.

Witness talked with Wood; he seemed to be competent, and witness determined to appoint him. Either then, or later, a gentleman called and said he had something to do with the car-bomb trouble; and was a notorious liar.

Wood went right along giving witness testimony and recommendations from first-class men of Cincinnati, as being in the same deal. They were from Critchfield, Dittman & Co., Judge M. C. Bookwalter, A. Morrison & Co., H. Offenbridge, Stribley & Co., H. J. Beerworth, J. E. Wilkins, J. W. Hall, superintendent of the Covington schools; Post Commander Batur and William C. Lamb, of Indiana.

**TOO MUCH OF THEM.**  
Witness said that he had first seen the forged paper September 14, when he met Governor Foraker in the Gibson House and the latter showed it to him. The Governor said: "Here are these papers, and there is no such thing of them." Either then, or later, in answer to a question as to what he was going to do with the papers, the Governor said that he was having nothing to do with them. Witness did not suspect the paper of being a forgery, although he was much surprised to see Senator Sherman's name. He had been told in advance of the signatures of Messrs. Butterworth and McKinley.

Witness took the ground that, if used, the paper would prove to be a boomerang, as

Mr. Campbell being exposed, would turn around and publish all the other names. Witness stated that Wood against this he had gotten the paper from McLean's secretary; that it was of no use, as it had passed with the close of the Congress and another contract was being made. Lead at the election Wood still insisted that he did not know whether the paper was a forgery or not.

**HALSTED'S CORNER.**  
Witness then told how, on the night of the publication of the paper, Mr. Halsted had said that he had a "corner" next day. Some one had remarked that he had published a pretty good one that morning, and Mr. Halsted replied that that paper was a forgery, and had gone to tell how the paper had been traced in Murray's office. Governor Foraker had told witness to appoint Wood unless he endeavored to be of good character and suitable attainments.

Mr. Foraker interrupted here to say that he had asked the Mayor, after being notified that Wood had been made against Wood, to hear the testimony in his behalf, but not to appoint him unless exonerated.

John Sullivan, a wholesale liquor dealer of Cincinnati, who examined the witness, said that Wood had called on him and left a letter to be given to Frank Kelley, Secretary of the Democratic Campaign Committee. Governor Foraker, who examined the witness, said the object of the testimony was to show that Wood was in communication with the Democratic Campaign Committee and with the late Governor Foraker, and to show this connection through other witnesses.

**THE NEXT KNOWN OF IT.**  
Frank J. Kelley, of Cincinnati, was the next witness. He said he was Secretary of the Democratic Campaign Committee during the last gubernatorial campaign. He read the letter from Wood in October last, through Mr. Sullivan; could not remember whether it was before or after the Music Hall or Governor Foraker's office. He said that he was a witness that it was a letter from Governor Foraker to Governor Luce, and he gave it to Mr. L. G. Harned to give to Mr. Campbell. Witness did not remember any of the details—whether it was written on paper bearing a head, witness said that he was acquainted with Wood in 1888, as he desired to get up another ballot box to take the place of Henderson's box, and Wood offered to do it. Wood afterwards said that Governor Foraker was helping him to get his box in use in Ohio, and spoke about his dispatches from him. When the ballot-box matters came up witness remembered this, and sought to get the dispatches to connect Governor Foraker with the ballot box. Instead, Wood gave him the letter to Governor Luce.

### THEY HELD THE PENS.

### THE DRAUGHTSMEN WHO TRACED THE SIGNATURES.

Tell How the Work Was Done—What They Were Told the Paper Was to Be Used For—Halsted Wouldn't Believe Them.

This closed Wood's testimony, and F. J. Milward was called. He said he was a draughtsman. One day he saw Davis ruling the paper (Exhibit A), in pencil. Davis wanted to trace the names through glass. A witness told him that was not a good way, and showed him how to trace through paper, as they do with bonds, taking Mr. McKinley's name as a sample. Davis said that was fine; that McKinley would never deny it as his signature. Davis explained that there was no harm in it; that the paper was to be given to Governor Foraker. Witness said that Governor Foraker had said that it was a forgery. Witness wrote the names of McPherson and Stockbridge; he had never seen their signatures, and presumed the signatures did not resemble theirs. Davis said by the paper was only intended to be used for a day or two; that they wanted to show it to the Democratic Committee, and make them give up a paper they had. Then they would destroy the paper. Davis said he would bring the paper back to Milward, so that he could tear the paper up himself.

### AN ORIGINAL IN WASHINGTON.

Witness thought there was an original of the paper in Washington, which could not be gotten at, as Davis said the names must go in a certain order and in a certain place. Some time after witness saw the publication in the Commercial Gazette. He went down and told Mr. Halsted all about it. That gentleman said he would bring a photograph copy. Witness showed how he had traced the names. Mr. Halsted asked if he had written the signatures of Stockbridge and McPherson, and witness told that he had, replied that he had signed his faith on those signatures. Witness got no pay for his work, and did it solely for the sake of the money. He said that he was in any of the two or three bank forms in the office. There were no pinholes in the slip containing the autographs which were given to him.

### FRANK S. DAVIS, A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, AND ALSO A DRAUGHTSMAN, SAID THAT HE WROTE THAT "5,000" IN THE PAPER.

HE DREW UP THE CONTRACT.  
George J. Murray, of Cincinnati, a lawyer, was called. He said he had known Wood about six years; had taken out patents for Wood. The first part of September and witness recalled that he had made a deal with him. Witness understood that he would help him to his place as Smoke Inspector. Wood wrote off five or six pages, and asked witness to shape it for him and have it typed. Witness agreed to do it at his leisure. On September 9 Wood came in hurriedly after the paper. Witness had lost the paper. Wood was vexed, as he said, and witness told Foraker that the paper urgently. Witness expressed some doubt about Governor Foraker, then busy with the campaign, having anything to do with the matter. Witness said he had shown a telegram from the Governor urging him to come up immediately on the business in hand. Wood noted down what he wanted, and witness put in his appointment as Smoke Inspector, and congratulated him. Wood said that the paper witness had drawn up was a forgery, and witness said that he had written it in haste, and that he had not intended to use it. Witness said that he had written it in haste, and that he had not intended to use it.

### WOOD TALKS AGAIN.

Mr. Wood was recalled. He said the brother of Governor Foraker had been the first to suggest that the witness could get the place of Smoke Inspector—that he would be a good man for the place. Witness consulted with Collins about it, and talked with Law Hadden, who promised to speak to the Mayor, and did so, and then advised witness to go in and get the place. Witness said that he had a fair show. Witness asked Ed to get a letter of recommendation from Governor Foraker's reply to his application, saying he (witness) could help him. Then witness got a letter from Mr. Wood, which was almost identical with the one he had given to the Governor for years before that.

Returning to his Columbus interview, witness said that the Governor wanted to know his qualifications for the place he sought; said he was satisfied he could fill it, and then explained what he wanted to put in the name of James E. Campbell on the paper?

**JUST HOW IT WAS.**  
Witness said he would have to explain how he got the idea. Coming out of the door Foraker said he understood the facts, and was making up a strong syndicate to push the ballot box bill, and that John E. McLean was the head of it. Foraker took Campbell's bill out of his pocket, and asked about the progress of the bill. Said he understood Campbell, Butterworth, McKinley (he named over the names) were interested. Mr. Turner asked why Wood had had the name of the Democrats put on.

Witness replied that he cared nothing about their names. He wanted to make up a syndicate, and Wood wanted to get a good many Ohio men. He wanted to make it non-partisan and fix it so that it could not be used for publication.

Mr. Turner asked who suggested the names. Witness replied that Foraker had said that those Ohio men were in the syndicate. That he (Foraker) wanted him to get the names New Jersey and Michigan names; the other names were thrown in for filling, and to make it non-partisan. Could not say that Campbell had anything to do with anything to do with the ballot box business.

**WHAT HE WOULDN'T DO.**  
Mr. Turner asked if he, a reputable citizen, could Republican, and fine mechanic,

### WOOD PASS THAT PAPER OFF TO GOVERNOR FORAKER AS GENUINE.

Witness stated that the negative. He gave Foraker the paper to use in campaign headquarters. He (witness) knew that it was the paper that way there would be a "You mean this paper was to be darkly hinted at, but not published?" said Mr. Turner.

"That was it," said the witness. Continuing, he said he thought the Governor was the smartest man in the State; that he would shake that paper under Butterworth's nose, and he would shake it under the nose of the man that he had his signature there to a contract. He thought the Governor was smart enough to know how to use a paper. He had told him that he had gotten what he wanted, but it would not stand much, and no questions had been asked. Witness had gotten instructions as to what the Governor wanted, and had filled the order.

### GOVERNOR LUCE SATISFIED.

Witness said he had taken a letter-press copy to let Governor Luce see. He told him the interview with Governor Luce, in which the latter spoke of rumors of attempts by the ballot box people to use the members of the Legislature. Next day Governor Luce expressed himself as satisfied that witness was all right. He (witness) had left the letter of introduction with Governor Luce.

Witness first wanted to have the names printed on "contract 1,000," and then have it photographed for use; but finally abandoned that idea and had Murray knock it off. He then had the Ballot Box company to have a certain royalty under the Ohio contract, for each ballot box used. Outside, representing the Ohio syndicate, and the County of Hamilton, Ohio, had expired now. James Foraker was not a stockholder in the company, but had told witness he had been obliged to give up his stock, owing to the fact that the company was in a better condition financially than when he left Rio, and it continues to be so, the best evidence of which is that stock of the Bank of Brazil is rated on the Paris Bourse to-day at 160 francs. Paper is being replaced by gold and silver. Already 5,000 contracts have been redeemed.

To meet its immediate obligations the Government has issued 4 per cent bonds, and received the most gratifying endorsement from the people. The army pensioners have agreed to give one day's pay every three months toward paying the national debt. The pensions given widows and orphans by Dom Pedro's Government are continued. The Minister of Finance proposes to contract for the construction of a submarine cable between Brazil and the United States. A Presidential mansion is to be built at a cost of \$600,000. The Government has notified Dom Pedro that it will buy his palace and other property to prevent its depreciation. The palace will be used as a national museum.

Count Figueiredo declares that General Da Fonseca becomes more popular every day. He asserts that the character and extent of the Government's work has been greatly exaggerated. Some city men and privates of the Second Infantry, instigated by their officers, ran through the streets, shouting "For the monarchy," and were quickly arrested and tried the next day by the Council of State. All were set at liberty, except two army officers, who were the instigators of the outbreak.

Dom Pedro, and is commissioned by the Provisional Government to visit him for the purpose of arranging for the disposal of his private property, and in accordance, as far as possible, with his wishes.

### A BIG ENTERPRISE.

The British East African Company to Build a Railroad to Victoria Nyanza—An Account of the Project.

**(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)**  
LONDON, January 20.—A cablegram from Zanzibar on Saturday reported the receipt of letters from Mr. F. J. Jackson, who sent them in October last from a point 12 days east of Victoria Nyanza. He was then on his way to the lake. He has with him a large caravan. He is in the service of the British East African Company, and was sent out to gain a better knowledge of the country between the sea and Victoria Nyanza, and to establish trading stations at Lakes Nyaiwa and Baringo, which are far on the way to the lake. After reaching the Nyanza it was his intention to send a strong force north of the lake for the purpose, if possible, of entering into friendly relations with Ugandan and neighboring countries. He has probably fully succeeded in this part of his mission. It is true, that Mwanga again opposes the three Ugandas. When Mwanga refused to assist Mackay, a while ago asking his assistance, Mackay advised him as soon as possible to establish relations with the British East African Company.

The material for a railroad 40 miles long is now being sent out from England to Mombasa. It will be the first link in the railway which the British East African Company intends to build from that port to Victoria Nyanza. The company is also connecting all their stations along the coast by telegraph, and the British India Steam Navigation Company is about to put a monthly line of swift mail steamers on the route between London, Mombasa and other ports. No other African enterprise now has a more hopeful outlook or is being more energetically pushed than that of the British East African Company.

### PORTUGAL CALLS ON THE POWERS.

Sumers of a Formal Appeal for Aid in Her Present Trial.

**(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)**  
LONDON, January 20.—The Times' Lisbon correspondent reports that a special messenger had started with important dispatches to the Marquis of Salisbury. It is rumored that the Portuguese Government had addressed a formal appeal to the great Powers.

The Republican manifesto is weak, and does not valiantly to contest union with Spain. It has fallen flat in Lisbon and in the provinces. The party is apparently not organized.

### PORTUGUESE WORKMEN PROTEST.

They Strongly Object to the Acceptance of English Ultimatum.

**(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)**  
LISBON, January 20.—Several thousands of workmen met at different points of rendezvous in the city, and paraded, filling the air with patriotic cries. All the parade lines converged at the offices of the Commercial Association, and presented a protest against the British ultimatum.

### HEAVY TAX ON FOREIGNERS.

Those Doing Business in Brazil Must Pay One Day's Wages for the Privilege.

**(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)**  
RIO JANEIRO, January 20.—Government has decreed that all foreign companies doing business in Brazil must transfer to that country two-thirds of their entire capital within two years of their organization. Companies already in existence must do the same within six months.

### PURPLE SENSATION IN.

**(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DISPATCH.)**  
MONTENEGRO, January 20.—Spurgeon, the great preacher is very ill again, and unable to quit this place. He has, in consequence cancelled all his engagements to preach for the present in London.

### BOODLE FOR BRAZIL.

The New Government Seeking to Negotiate a \$10,000,000 Loan TO MEET PRESENT OBLIGATIONS.

A \$600,000 Palace and a Cable to the United States Proposed.

### SPAIN'S NEW CABINET MINISTERS.

France Will Stand Up for Her Fishing Rights in Newfoundland Waters.

Brazil is endeavoring to raise \$10,000,000 in France and England to meet Government expenses. Her financial agent says the new Republic is in good condition. Foreign companies doing business there will be required to transfer two-thirds of their capital stock to the Government. The French Chamber asserted itself against the alleged wrongs of fishermen.

**(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)**  
PARIS, January 20.—Count Figueiredo, President of the Bank of Brazil, has just arrived here from Rio Janeiro. He comes as financial agent of the provisional Government to negotiate a loan of \$10,000,000, of which he expects to secure \$7,000,000 in France, the Bank of France taking a large portion, and the remainder in England. Count Figueiredo says Brazil was never in better condition financially than when he left Rio, and it continues to be so, the best evidence of which is that stock of the Bank of Brazil is rated on the Paris Bourse to-day at 160 francs. Paper is being replaced by gold and silver. Already 5,000 contracts have been redeemed.

To meet its immediate obligations the Government has issued 4 per cent bonds, and received the most gratifying endorsement from the people. The army pensioners have agreed to give one day's pay every three months toward paying the national debt. The pensions given widows and orphans by Dom Pedro's Government are continued. The Minister of Finance proposes to contract for the construction of a submarine cable between Brazil and the United States. A Presidential mansion is to be built at a cost of \$600,000. The Government has notified Dom Pedro that it will buy his palace and other property to prevent its depreciation. The palace will be used as a national museum.

### SPAIN'S NEW CABINET.

List of Ministers Selected to Look After the Public Affairs.

**(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)**  
MADRID, January 20.—The new Cabinet is as follows: Minister and President of the Council, Don Praxedo Mateo Sagasta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis de la Vega de Armijo; Minister of War, General Bermudez Reina; Minister of Justice, General Puigcerver; Minister of Finance, General Equilar; Minister of Education, Colonel Sagasta; Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Ferrer; Minister of Interior, Don Trinitario Ruiz Capdepón.

The policy of Senator Sagasta's new Cabinet will be similar to that of the last, the failure to form a Cabinet based upon objection to that policy being accepted as an evidence that the country favors it.

### FRANCE EMPHATICALLY PROTESTS.

Against the Alleged Usurpation of Her Rights by Newfoundland.

**(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)**  
PARIS, January 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Florens questioned the Government in regard to the rights of French fishermen in Newfoundland. He contended at great length that the rights of France were violated by the pretense of the Newfoundland authorities to declare the treaty of Utrecht in a way to exclude French fishermen from privileges they were entitled to under that treaty.

A protest debate followed, which concluded with the introduction of motions favoring a vigorous assertion of the rights of France, which were adopted.

### FELL DOWN AND SUFFOCATED.

Dead End of Captain R. A. Williams, Who Will be Buried Here.

**(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)**  
NEW YORK, January 20.—Captain Richard A. Williams, United States Cavalry, on Saturday morning died of suffocation. He was a very large man, and in falling his weight pressed his neck against the edge of the office. Captain Williams was a son of Thomas Williams, who was a law partner of Edwin M. Stanton, who died in 1860. Captain Williams was born in 1842, he came East to visit his sister, Mrs. Pemberton, in Philadelphia. He came to New York on January 8, and put up at the Wigwag Hotel. He was a member of the 11th Cavalry, and was killed at the battle of Little Bighorn. He was a very brave and gallant officer.

### BLIND CHILDREN CRUELLY TREATED.

Terrible Tales of Brutality Told by a Young Mother.

**(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)**  
CHICAGO, January 20.—Sixteen-year-old Leroy Drake, who has been an inmate of the State Institution for the Training of Blind Children, at Jacksonville, for the past five years, is now in this city. He tells a story of atrocious treatment from Superintendent Phillips and other officers at the institution. He says that he and his fellow inmates were whipped with straps because they talked while guiding one another to their beds. Fred Schelberg protested against such treatment, and was fined on the spot for 40 days punishment for his boldness.

On New Year's Day the supper given to the blind children consisted of rice and salt water. The children were kept in a room because the lad did not understand a command. The boys were kept in cold rooms, and sometimes rain and snow pelled them as they lay asleep in bed.

### A BRIDGE SPAN FALLS.

Killing One Workman and Severely Wounding Several Others.

**(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)**  
CINCINNATI, January 20.—A highway bridge in the course of construction over the Little Miami river, in Warren county, northeast of here, where the Little Miami Railroad touches the river, collapsed, killing one workman and severely wounding several others. The workmen on the river span, throwing them into the river, killing William Debound and wounding more or less severely, though not dangerously, John Young, Lon Hilly, Charles Smith, Harry McCall, Gus Meyer, Andrew Hildy, James Crawford, Horace Phillips, Ed Staley and Robert Martin.

Most of the injuries are to the hands and feet, but the men were thrown into the river, a distance of about 25 feet. The span that fell was of iron, 230 feet long.

### ALL HIS MONEY TO HIS WIFE.

Stephen Petrus' \$600,000 Left to the Woman Who Bears His Name.

**(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)**  
NEW YORK, January 20.—The will of Stephen Petrus, the wealthy Brooklyn merchant who was shot by the late Mrs. Hannah Southworth, here, on November 22 last, was admitted to probate to-day. There was no contest.

Petrus left his whole estate to his wife. It is worth about \$600,000.

### NO MACHINE MAN WANTED.

"I don't want either of those gentlemen to get the nomination. Any one who gets the nomination, and is elected through the influence of Senator Quay, will be the representative of machine politics in the gubernatorial office. My candidacy is as the representative of the whole Republican party, and not that of any clique within that party. That states the situation as it is."

### UPROAR IN PARIS.

The Military Called Upon to Keep Order at a Session of the Deputies—A Boon-Granter Kicks Up a Big Row.

PARIS, January 20.—Monsieur Minister of the Interior called to a question from Deputy Chittot to-day, explained that the Government had annulled the municipal credits in favor of strikers in the Department of the Rhone, because the municipal authorities had exceeded their powers. M. Joffre, minister of the Interior, was violently denounced by the opposition, who violently denounced the annulment of Joffre into the Chamber as a violation of the sovereignty of the people. Millevalle was called to order and commended the Interior Minister for his withdrawal, when the sitting was suspended for half an hour.

Upon the resumption, M. Laguerre, another Boulangist, declared his intention to Joffre to speak. He met the fate of Millevalle, and there was a third suspension of the session. Finally the Boulangists all left the Chamber, and the sitting was adjourned. He condemned the annulment of the credits and attacked General Boulanger. The Chamber dismissed the subject by a vote of 292 to 32.

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### IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Quite a Puzzle for President Harrison and Secretary Windom IS THE SURVEYORSHIP CONTEST.

So Many Strings Being Pulled That a Choice is Difficult to Make.

### DAZZELL IS FIRM FOR FRANK CASE.

Governor Says He Will Struggle for the Nomination for Governor.

So many strings are being pulled in the Pittsburg Surveyorship matter that President Harrison and Secretary Windom are in a tight place. Representative Dazell insists on Case's appointment, and Quay and Bayne stick to Dravo. Secretary